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Saitis minusculus, sp. nov.

Length, ♀ 2.3 mm., ♂ 2 mm. Cephalothorax reddish brown, blackish in eye-region; mandibles whitish; legs pale, prominently banded with black, except the anterior femora in the ♀ which have a dark stripe each side, and the femora and anterior tibiae of the ♂ which are wholly dark; sternum brown; abdomen in the ♂ black, above and below, in the ♀ gray, with two rows of small, indistinct pale spots above; venter whitish with three parallel dark stripes; body mostly clothed with fine white hair; ♂ palpi snow white. Eye-region plainly less than thoracic region, broader in front than behind; legs short, third pair about as long as fourth; hind metatarsi spined at middle and tip; anterior coxae separated by more than width of labium. The epigynum shows two large, connate circular spots; the ♂ palpus has apparently no projection or a very small one, to the tibia, the bulb is large, transversely divided, part of the basal half dark colored, a short straight style at the end of the upper half.

One ♂, one ♀, and one young ♂, under leaves, Sea Cliff, N. Y., May. Easily recognized by its small size, banded legs, and white palpus of the ♂.

A NEW SPECIES OF GOMPHUS.

By NATHAN BANKS.

Perhaps the first thing to do in describing a species of *Gomphus* as new is to apologize for doing so. Specimens of this species have been sent to me several times during the past few years, and I have been unable to fit it to any of the numerous species. To several of them it is closely allied, yet appears to differ from them more than some of them differ from each other.

The species of the genus *Gomphus*, as restricted, can be arranged in several groups. One, the one in which this new species would fall, may be characterized as follows: apex of ♂ abdomen not dilated, tenth segment black above; no spines on the vertex of the ♀. In this section would fall *G. parvulus*, *fluvialis*, *amnicola*, *lividus*, *albistylus*, *nævus* and *brevis*. The new species, which is from Ithaca, N. Y., is readily separated from *G. parvulus* by several characters, such as larger size, wholly pale front, the markings on thorax, etc. In *G. fluvialis* the ninth segment of the ♂ is nearly four times as long as the tenth; in the Ithaca species it is about twice as long; *G. fluvialis* also differs in the shape of the front, in various markings, and in shape of the ♂ appendages. *G. amnicola* is compared to *G. fluvialis*. The appendages are stated to be the same; no mention is made of a difference in the length of the tenth segment from that species; a longitudinal ridge

is mentioned on the center of the vesicle; none is seen in the Ithaca species; the basal fascia of the front is said to be triemarginate, such cannot be affirmed of the new form; nor has the latter a black margin on the labrum, and the dorsal carina is not unusually high. However, *G. amnicola* must be more closely related than any of the preceding species. *G. lividus* differs considerably in markings, etc.; it is, rather, a southern species.

To the other three species, *G. brevis*, *albistylus* and *nævius*, the Ithaca form is closely allied. The last two of these are known only from the female. But they are all too small; *G. albistylus*, which is the largest, has the abdomen of 29 mm. long; in the Ithaca species it is 33 to 35 mm. long. *G. albistylus* has various black markings around front and mouth-parts, also a yellow spot in middle of vertex, these not present in the new species; besides the prothorax is differently spotted, the stripes on the dorsum of thorax different, different abdominal markings, and the vulvar lamina is different. *G. nævius* is similar to the preceding species, but the vulvar lamina is still shorter and rounded at the tips; this species is still smaller, abdomen only 25 mm. long; other differences the same as in *G. albistylus*. *G. brevis* has the abdomen 26 mm. long, the pterostigma pale yellow, various markings on front and near mouth, in the ♂ a tooth behind the eye near the occiput, the border of occiput straight; none of these apply to the Ithaca species, nor will the markings on thorax and abdomen agree with it.

Gomphus descriptus, sp. nov.

Abdomen ♂ and ♀ 32 to 35 mm. long (exclusive of appendages). Hind wing 30 to 31 mm. long. Pterostigma yellow brown, about 3 mm. long, over 3 to 4 cells in ♂, over 5 in ♀; two rows of discoidal cells; 12 to 14 antecubitals, 10 to 11 postcubitals. Front and mouth-parts uniform greenish, except brown tips to mandibles, base of front above narrowly black; vertex black, sometimes pale near base of occiput; occiput yellowish ciliated with black; behind eyes yellowish, black toward occiput; vesicle rounded, slightly rounded and elevated at each end; border of occiput in ♀ slightly concave in the middle, in ♂ wholly and evenly convex; no spines on vertex of ♀. The prothorax black, a long spot in front, a double one in middle, and a larger one on each side yellowish. Thorax greenish, more yellowish behind, with dark brown stripes as follows: a median one, bifid behind where the carina parts, wider in front, narrowly reaching the front margin, and thus connecting to the antehumeral; there is always a little portion of the dorsal carina, in front of its highest point, yellow; a broad antehumeral stripe projecting inwards above, connecting above to the narrower humeral stripe, and sometimes below, leaving only a short green line; a line on sides before the stigmata, bent above; another line on the posterior suture. The anterior femora are usually greenish behind, and in the ♀ the posterior ones in front. The abdomen is black, in ♂ there is a yellow stripe above on 1 and 2, a line, often not reach-

ing the ends of the segments, on 3 to 7, sometimes on base of 8; membrane at base of 9 and 10 yellow; sides of 1 yellow, and of 2, except behind the ears and on posterior margin; yellow on base of 3; sometimes on 4 to 7 a basal spot, and sometimes an apical one on 7; sides of 8 mostly yellow, with a projection above; border of 9 yellow, and lower apical portion of 10; 10 about one-half as long as 9; appendages black; superior pair longer than 10, divaricate, acute at tip, at half their length on inner side below is a large sharp pointed tooth; inferior pair but little shorter, and with the branches more widely divaricate, than the superior pair, upturned at tip. In the ♀, the dorsal stripe on 1 and 2 is much broader and the sides of 1 and 2 wholly yellow; on the sides of 3 to 7 is a long yellowish mark with its tip turned down, on most of the segments the basal portion of this mark is separated from the rest; sides of 8 yellow, with projections upward; sides of 9 and 10 yellow, and a narrow median stripe above on 10; superior appendages black, rest yellowish; vulvar lamina black, one-third as long as 9, apical half bifid and divaricate, the tips acute.

Described from six males and two females, collected at Ithaca, N. Y., and sent me by Mr. MacGillivray; May 21, 1890; May 15, 1894; May 18, 1895.

A SHORT REVIEW OF THE CHRYSOMELAS OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY MARTIN L. LINELL.

The following attempt at a synopsis of the species entered in our check-list under the generic names of *Doryphora* and *Chrysomela*, is based principally upon the material in the U. S. National Museum, but I am also greatly indebted to Messrs. Schwarz and Hubbard and Mr. H. Ulke for access to their extensive collections as well as for valuable information.

The genera may be separated as follows:

Last joint of palpi short, truncate.

Mesosternum prominent, tuberculiform between the coxæ. Anterior femora of male strongly toothed. **Labidomera** Chevrolat.

Mesosternum not surpassing the level of prosternum. Femora simple.

Leptinotarsa Stål.

Last joint of palpi not shorter than penultimate.

Claws parallel, connate at base **Zygogramma** Chevrolat.

Claws divergent.

Sides of thorax not incrassate. Elytra with darker markings limited by impressed punctures **Calligrapha** Erichson.

Sides of thorax incrassate. Elytra not maculate. **Chrysomela** Linné.

Genus **Labidomera** Chevrolat.

Contains only *L. clivicollis* Kirby, and its variety *L. rogersii*